Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 11, with the following amended paragraph:

The second antibody can be labeled with a detectable moiety, e.g., a radioactive moiety (e.g., ^{35}S, ^{32}P, ^{3}H, or ^{14}C), a chemiluminescent moiety (e.g., Streptavidin-Alkaline Phosphatase, Streptavidin-Horseradish Peroxidase, Streptavidin-Biotinylated Horseradish Peroxidase, e.g., for detection with ECL™ or a variant thereof (Amersham Biosciences, Piscataway, NJ)), a fluorescent moiety (e.g., ~~CyDyes~~ CYDYES™ cyanine-derived fluorescent dyes (such as Cy3, Cy3B, Cy3.5, Cy5, Cy5.5, Cy7, Cy5Q, Cy7Q, Cy2-Streptavidin, Cy3-Streptavidin, Cy5-Streptavidin, Streptavidin-Fluorescein, Streptavidin-Texas Red (Amersham Biosciences, Piscataway, NJ), fluorescein, rhodamine, Texas red, cyanine, Cascade Blue, or phycoerythrin), quantum dots (see, e.g., Watson *et al.*, BioTechniques 2003 Feb; 34(2):296-300, 302-3; Goldman *et al.*, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2002 Jun 5;124(22):6378-82; Han *et al.*, Nat. Biotechnol. 2001 Jul;19(7):631-5; Chan *et al.*, Science 1998 Sep 25;281(5385):2016-8), or other directly or indirectly detectable moiety (e.g., gold or other particles). These moieties can be detected using methods known in the art. For example, a number of methods are known in the art for detection of fluorescent moieties, including, but not limited to, fluorescence polarization (FP), fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET), time-resolved fluorescence resonance energy transfer (TR-FRET), and fluorescence intensity (FI).